WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of producing a nonporous carbon having crystallites of a graphite-like carbon and a specific surface area of less than 270 m^2/g, said crystallites having an interplanar spacing d_{002} of 0.360 to 0.380 nm, said method comprising the steps of:

preparing an easily graphitizable carbon in which multilayer crystallites of graphite have been developed;

dry distilling said carbon at 700°C-850°C to obtain a calcined carbon;

treating said obtained calcined carbon with a caustic alkali at 800°C-900°C; and

removing the remaining alkali.

2. A method of producing a nonporous carbon having crystallites of a graphite-like carbon and a specific surface area of less than 270 m^2/g, said crystallites having an interplanar spacing d_{002} of 0.360 to 0.380 nm, said method comprising the steps of:

preparing an easily graphitizable carbon in which multilayer crystallites of graphite have been developed;

dry distilling said carbon at 700°C-850°C to obtain a calcined carbon;

treating said obtained calcined carbon together with a caustic alkali at 800°C-900°C;

removing the remaining alkali to obtain a nonporous carbon; and

treating the obtained nonporous carbon at 500°C-900°C within a reducing atmosphere.

3. A method of producing a nonporous carbon as set forth in claim 1 or 2, wherein said carbon has a specific surface area of less than 100 m^2/g.

4. A method of producing a nonporous carbon as set forth in claim 1 or 2, wherein said caustic alkali is at least one selected from the group consisting of KOH, CsOH, and RbOH.

5. A nonporous carbon for use in an electric double-layer capacitor, said nonporous carbon comprising:

crystallites of a graphite-like carbon having a specific surface area of less than 270 m^2/g and an interplanar spacing d_{002} of 0.360 to 0.380 nm.

6. A nonporous carbon for use in an electric double-layer capacitor, said nonporous carbon comprising:

crystallites of a graphite-like carbon having a specific surface area of less than 270 m^2/g and an interplanar spacing d_{002} of 0.360 to 0.380 nm;

said nonporous carbon showing a short relaxation time constant T_2 = 18-50 μsec (Gaussian type), a moderate relaxation time component T_2 = 100 to 400 μsec (Lorentzian type), and a long relaxation time component T_2 = 500 to 2000 μsec or longer (Lorentzian type) when ^1H resonance is observed at room temperature by pulse NMR, said relaxation time components indicating different states of bond of hydrogen atoms left within the carbon structure; and

wherein the ratio of the sum of the moderate and long relaxation times to the short relaxation time is less than one third.

7. A nonporous carbon for use in an electric double-layer capacitor as set forth in claim 5 or 6, wherein said nonporous carbon has a specific surface area of less than 100 m^2/g.